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DECREES
of the
GENERAL ASSEMBLIES
which are
IN FORCE
in the
CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION

Fourth Edition
The General Curia of the Congregation of the Mission
Rome 1964

FOREWORD

This is a new, and the fourth, edition of the Collection of Decrees of the General Assemblies of the Congregation of the Mission in an Abridged Form, formerly called Select Collection, but now, Decrees of the General Assemblies which are in Force in the Congregation of the Mission, to fulfill the desire of the General Assembly of 1963, whereby "after a revision of the Decrees of all the General Assemblies has been made...", these Decrees should be published "not only in the form of a Select Collection, but as a Complete Collection of the Decrees still in force" (Decree 68).

As in the preceding edition and according to the mind of the Thirty-Second General Assembly (1955), this new Collection has been drawn up not according to the alphabetical or chronological order of the Decrees, but in such a way that the relationship of each Decree to the corresponding Article of the Constitutions will be immediately evident to all, since the Decrees ought to be an explanation or declaration of, or an application or manner of fulfillment of the Constitutions and Rules.

In like manner, since this Collection of Decrees is to be read at least once a year, the matter of the Decrees has been drawn up in such a way that, as far as possible, inoperative and useless words are eliminated, past circumstances of person, place or time are removed, and things that are obsolete or have lost their reason for existence are omitted.

Having done these things, We, together with our General Council, have worked out this present Collection of Decrees according to the desires of the Assembly, following for the most part, in regard to the arrangement of Articles, the order of those Articles of the Constitutions to which the various Decrees refer, whether these were old Decrees which it seemed should be retained, or new ones enacted after the promulgation of the Constitutions.

Very many Decrees which are clearly and manifestly contained in the Constitutions or which in the course of time have become obsolete, have been omitted.

We, therefore, with the consent of our Assistants, approve this Collection of the Decrees of the General Assemblies which are in Force in the Congregation of the Mission, and permit that in the future the Decrees be read as they are herein phrased and arranged.

May God grant that the attentive reading of this Collection of Decrees will serve to nourish and foster in our hearts the love of our most beloved Congregation.

Given at Rome on the 29th day of May in the year of Our Lord 1964.

William M. Slattery, C.M.
Superior General

DECREES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES
WHICH ARE IN FORCE IN THE
CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION

Title I.- THE NATURE AND PURPOSE OF THE CONGREGATION, AND THE
ORDER OF PRECEDENCE AMONG ITS MEMBERS.(1)

1.- A POPULAR NAME FOR THE CONGREGATION.

Const. art. 1 A single popular name for the whole Congregation in all regions, e.g., "Vincentians," is not to be imposed.

2.- THE ORIGINAL WORKS OF THE CONGREGATION.

2
253 In order to foster the primitive spirit of St. Vincent, the Members of the Congregation shall apply themselves above all to the original works of the Congregation, namely, Missions to the people, Seminaries and Retreats for the Clergy, leaving aside other works whenever these would notably slow down or impede the thorough carrying out of the former.

3.- PRECEDENCE.

5 § 1 A Superior General who of his own accord resigns the office of General shall in every instance hold the first place after the Superior General who is chosen in his stead, and after his death he shall get the same suffrages as are applied in behalf of the soul of a deceased Superior General.

Title II.- THE GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGREGATION.

4.- THE HIERARCHICAL ORDER.

6-8
230 § 2 The hierarchical order shall be observed by both Superiors and subjects in all their dealings with one another, and the business of each Province with Major Superiors shall be negotiated through the Visitor, without prejudice to the prescript of Article 230 § 2 of the Constitutions. (2)

(1) The word "Title" here refers to the Titles of the Constitutions; the numbers placed before the title of each Decree refer to the Decrees themselves, which are indexed at the end of this book; the numbers placed in the left margin refer to those Articles of the Constitutions to which the matter of a Decree refers.

(2) Cf. the Very Reverend Superior General's ORDINANCE Number 9, "The Hierarchical Order."

5.- MUTUAL ASSISTANCE OF PROVINCES.

16 § 2 It is very much to be desired that a more intimate union and
223 § 1 bond of charity exist among all the Provinces, and that Provinces
rich in number of members help poorer Provinces by supplying
personnel.

6.- THE ARCHIVES OF A PROVINCE THAT HAS BEEN DIVIDED.

17 When a Province has been divided and a new one set up, the
division of the archives of the Mother Province is reserved to
the decision of the Superior General after he has heard the
Visitors of the two Provinces.

7.- FILIAL VICE-PROVINCES.

17 It is much to be desired that the Superior General with his
113 Council make up a set of Rules for the Vice-Visitor, and that
each filial Vice-Province and the Province on which it depends
enter into a special contract, which is to be approved by the
Superior General.

Title III.- THE SUPERIORS AND THE ASSEMBLIES OF THE CONGREGATION.

8.- SUPERIORS IN GENERAL.

24 Superiors are not obliged, but are encouraged, to offer Mass
110 § 1 from time to time for their subjects.

113 § 3
123

9.- VISITATION OF THE PROVINCES.

24, 3^o To the end that Article 24, 3^o of the Constitutions be better
observed, it is not at all fitting to prescribe for the Superior
General the time for exercising his right, nor is it an essential
function of an Assistant General that he be sent to visit the
Provinces. Nevertheless, it is to be desired that the Provinces
be visited frequently by the Superior General, at least through
a Commissary delegated by him.

10.- COMMISSARIES.

24, 6^o According to the norm of Canon 207 of the Code of Canon Law,
the power of extraordinary Commissaries does not cease when
the power of a Superior General ceases.

11.- ASSISTANTS GENERAL.

36 Regarding the method of electing the Assistants General according
63 § 1 to the manner prescribed by the Constitutions, the method set
up in the Constitutions is to be retained, namely, seeking from
each other knowledge of the candidates and information about
their qualifications.

12.- THE ADMONITOR OF THE SUPERIOR GENERAL.

43 When the office of Admonitor of the Superior General is vacant,
32 § 4 the First Assistant, or, if there is no First Assistant, the
Assistant who is oldest by reason of election, automatically
becomes the Admonitor.

13.- THE LANGUAGE TO BE USED IN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

- 47 § 1,10 1° Official documents pertaining to the whole Congregation shall be printed in the Latin language.
2° The Circular Letters of the Superior General shall be translated into the vernacular under the care of the Visitor.
3° The private letters of the Superior General are to be written in a language that can be understood by the addressee.

14.- ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

- 47 § 1,20 1° The Assembly highly recommends, and places in the hands of the Superior General with his Council, the organization of the General Secretariat in sections according to the ends and ministries of the Congregation, especially in what regards the Foreign Missions and a publicity office. The Assembly therefore urges Visitors willingly to give to the Superior General, if he asks, Members really equipped for this work.
2° The Assembly also recommends that there be uniformity in the make-up of documents, the formulas provided in the Rules of Office being used; forms shall be printed under the care of the General Secretariat, the faculty of printing them being extended to Visitors for their own Provinces provided that they follow the same format and size.

15.- THE ARCHIVES OF THE CONGREGATION.

- 47 § 1,20 1° In order that Superiors might have more certain and more
112 § 2 complete knowledge of the Members, both the General and Provincial Archives shall preserve personal files of individuals, in which shall be noted down not only those things which are found in the annual Catalog of Personnel, but also gifts of soul, assignments fulfilled by each and with what success, academic degrees or civil or military decorations which each might have, and all those things which pertain to one's personal history, such as Visitors ought to send to the Superior General at stated times.
2° Since there are in existence many precious Vincentian documents which are dispersed outside the Congregation, it is advisable to recover them photographically. Prints of these shall be deposited in the General Archives of the Congregation.

16.- A CENTER WHERE OUR PUBLICATIONS CAN BE ACQUIRED.

- 47 § 1,20 In the General Curia, the Congregation shall have at Rome a center where the Members can obtain works, especially those which are published by our Confreres and those which in any way pertain to us. There shall be drawn up, therefore, a catalog of all the works of the Confreres, the burden resting on the latter to send copies of these works to the General Curia.

17.- ASSEMBLIES IN GENERAL.

- 60 § 2 1° Six years must have elapsed after vows before the moment when one is deputed to go to a Provincial or General Assembly; and this condition is necessary for the validity of the election.
61 § 2 2° Without a cause approved by the Assembly, no one is allowed, either before or after the voting, to renounce his right to be deputed to go to the Provincial or General Assembly; moreover, if an election has already begun and is not yet completed, a Domestic Assembly can never approve such a renunciation.

18.- THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

72 If for any reason whatsoever, even an unlawful one, anyone
97 elected as a Delegate or Substitute does not go to the General
Assembly, another of those elected shall be substituted for him
according to the Constitutions, and this is his right.

19.- EXPERTS IN ASSEMBLIES.

72 Provided that there is no question of elections, men who are
94 experts, the Coadjutor Brothers not excluded, can be called both
to the General Assembly by the Superior General and to the
Provincial Assembly by the Visitor; no one of them, however, has
a vote in the Assembly, but, when called upon, they certainly
can be heard in those matters that pertain to them.

20.- THE "MAGNA COMMISSIO."

90 § 2 The General Assembly has the power of discussing Postulata to
which the "Magna Commissio" has affixed its negative vote by the
words "non opportunum," or similar words.

21.- PREPARATIONS FOR THE PROVINCIAL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

93 § 1 In order to make the necessary preparations for Provincial and
70 General Assemblies and to derive better results in them:
1.-The Provincial Assembly should be convoked in plenty of time
before the General Assembly so that Superiors and Delegates of
Houses can prepare the wishes and desires which they judge oppor-
tune, and, at a predetermined time, send them to the Visitor, who,
together with his council, shall collect them all and at an
opportune time send them back to the Superiors and Delegates of
Houses so that they might give them prudent consideration before
the Provincial Assembly.
2.-Three months before the General Assembly, the Postulata from
the Provincial Assemblies must be sent to the General Curia, which
shall collect them, divide them into categories, and, having added
those Postulata which the Superior General, having heard his
Council, judges should be proposed, send them back to the Visitors
before the General Assembly. The Visitors shall transmit all of
these to the Delegates of the Provinces as soon as possible, for
examination before the General Assembly.

22.- THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

94 § 1 1° A Superior who has been legitimately appointed is to be
called to a Provincial Assembly even if his subjects have been
dispersed by violence.
94 § 1 2° A Member who was present at a Domestic Assembly in a House
60 § 2 of one Province and who is sent to a House of another Province
before the Provincial Assembly, enjoys the right of voice only
in the Province which he has recently left after the Domestic
Assembly.
94 § 2 3° If Local Superiors and Delegates of Houses are detained by
some difficulty, they are bound to notify the Visitor by letter
so that he might refer the matter to the Provincial Assembly,
which will not blame the absent if it judges the difficulty
legitimate. But if it judges the excuse offered by the absent
insufficient, they shall be deprived of the right of passive voice
in this Provincial Assembly, and their names shall be removed

this one time from the list of those who can be sent to the General Assembly.

- 94 § 1 4^o The Assistant exercises the full office of a Superior and therefore must attend the Provincial Assembly, not only when the Superior of the House has died or has been removed and another has not yet been assigned in his place, but also when the Superior himself is so far away or so sick that he cannot attend the Provincial Assembly.
- 5 § 5, 2^o 5^o In a Provincial Assembly, legitimate Substitutes for Superiors must sit after the Superiors and according to their length of time in the Congregation.
- 94 § 2 6^o It is not at all lawful for a Superior to be absent from a Provincial Assembly without a legitimate cause. And if, without a legitimate cause, he comes late or does not come at all, he is to be deprived of passive voice; in such wise, however, that, without waiting for him, the Assembly must begin on the appointed day and in its first session determine whether and how long it should wait for him.
- 93 § 2 7^o Two of the Superiors present who are older in vocation are to be assigned to help the Visitor examine the instruments of deputation to the Provincial Assembly.
- 98 8^o With the exception of the Visitor, all the priests of the Province, even though absent, are eligible for deputation to the General Assembly, provided that they have the requisite conditions.
- 97 9^o In a Provincial Assembly, the Visitor is permitted to assign an intermediate day before the election of Delegates if he sees fit, according to the norm of Article 97 of the Constitutions.
- 93 § 2 10^o From the day that the Assembly begins until the day it ends inclusively, it is the duty of the Visitor to preside over all the public activities of the House, and to grant to those assembled who do not belong to the House all the permissions which they need; but before and after this time, all except the Visitor must be subject as usual to the Local Superior regarding permissions and other matters.
- 93 11^o Provincial Assemblies shall not be excessively prolonged;
92 § 2 they shall not create Economes under the pretext of carrying on the business of the Province; they shall make no Decree whatsoever, but only decide what is to be proposed to the General Assembly or to the Superior General; they shall transmit the complete acts as well as the proposals which have been approved, and they shall be presided over by the Visitor, whose duty it is according to the Constitutions to begin these Assemblies and to terminate them.

23.- MEETINGS.

- 68 § 3 The faculty of calling meetings or assemblies of Superiors to promote greater uniformity in the Province is committed to the prudence of the Visitor.

24.- THE DOMESTIC ASSEMBLY.

- 101 1^o Those who take part in a Domestic Assembly cannot deliberate about Postulata to be sent to a Provincial Assembly, because this is against the Constitutions. Nevertheless, although a Domestic Assembly cannot send Postulata properly so called to a Provincial Assembly, it is lawful for the individual Members of Houses to propose their wishes and desires privately to the aforesaid Assembly. Moreover, outside of the Domestic Assembly properly so

- called, it is lawful for the members to get together and discuss their wishes and desires, and to express them to the Superior as well as to the Delegate of the House.
- 102 § 1 2° A House of the Congregation has the right to hold a Domestic Assembly and to send a Delegate to the Provincial Assembly only if it is canonically erected and its Superior has been legitimately appointed by the Superior General.
- 102 § 1 3° If a Local Superior, without a reason approved by the Visitor
60 § 1 with his Council, refuses to call a Domestic Assembly and preside over it according to the Constitutions, he must on this occasion be automatically excluded from the Domestic Assembly and be deprived of active and passive voice in the Provincial Assembly, and the Assistant must exercise the full office of Superior in both the Domestic and Provincial Assembly.
- 102 § 2 4° Precautions must be taken that those who work giving Missions are not absent from a House where a Domestic Assembly is to be held around the time for which the Assemblies are called. If, however, they do happen to be away from the House and cannot return easily, there is no need to make them return, provided that they have been notified about the Assembly in advance and have been invited to it, and provided that the Assembly can be held without them; in this case they shall state in a letter signed by themselves that they waive their right. In no case can those who are away from the House send in a written vote no matter what the cause.
- 102 § 3 5° One who happens to be staying in another House has passive voice only in his own House, but he has active voice in the House where he is staying, provided that this House is very far away from his own and he does not hope to return to his own House before the Domestic Assembly. One who has already taken part in a Domestic Assembly in one House and arrives in another, either of the same or of another Province, before the Domestic Assembly of the latter House, cannot take part in it and cannot enjoy in it the right of active or passive voice in the matter of sending a Delegate to the Provincial Assembly.
- 102 § 3 6° No one residing in his own House can, without a reason approved by the Assembly, renounce active voice in a Domestic Assembly, because of the various difficulties that can arise from this; if such a renunciation should occur, however, the Assembly shall be legitimate.
- 105 § 2 7° If one who has already been elected should, either while
61 § 2 the Assembly is still going on or after it is over, renounce his right, and another should be elected in spite of the fact that this is forbidden, the second election is invalid.
- 102 § 2 8° If the Domestic Assembly is deliberately gotten over with before the arrival of even one Priest, the Assembly is to be repeated, unless this Priest renounces his right or can be conveniently sent by the Visitor to another House in which the Assembly has not yet been held; when the fraud of the Superior is clear and proven, the Visitor shall reprimand him sharply and shall lay the matter before the Provincial Assembly.
- 104 § 2 9° It is not required that one who is to be elected Secretary
60 § 2 of a Domestic Assembly shall have completed six years after pronouncing vows.
- 105 § 2 10° Houses in which there are few Priests must send a Delegate to the Provincial Assembly like other Houses. If in a particular House there are only two Priests together with the Superior, on whose will therefore the choice of a Delegate will necessarily depend, the Domestic Assembly is to be held and the customary

- 60 § 1 and prescribed procedure for the election of a Delegate is to be observed. When in a particular House of the Congregation
195 § 2 only one Priest is eligible for deputation to the Provincial Assembly, the Assembly is to be held in the customary manner, the voting and the other things pertaining to the election of a Delegate are to be omitted, a declaration is to be made that only one was eligible for deputation to the Provincial Assembly, an instrument is to be drawn up to this effect according to the formula already prescribed, and this is to be preserved in the archives of the House; a transcript of this instrument, i.e., letters patent of deputation, is to be signed by the Superior and by the one among those assembled who is oldest in vocation, even though he himself might lack the conditions required for passive deputation. But if there should be no one home but the Superior and the Priest eligible for deputation to the Provincial Assembly, then the letter of deputation is to be signed by the Superior only.
- 63 § 2 11^o If anyone should solicit votes in the Domestic Assembly of any House for the purpose of getting another sent to the Provincial Assembly as a Delegate, the election is valid; nevertheless anyone who solicits votes, even if it is for someone else, is to be reproved.
- 105 § 2 12^o The Postulatum that in Domestic Assemblies where there are
101 more than ten Confreres, two Delegates to the Provincial Assembly
60 § 1 be elected, cannot be admitted because it is against the Constitutions. Likewise, the Postulatum that in Houses where there are only three Priests qualified to be Delegates to the Provincial Assembly, no election be held in the Domestic Assembly and the Assistant accompany the Superior, cannot be admitted because it is against the Constitutions.

25.- VISITORS.

- 107 1^o As far as possible, the Visitor should not be the Superior
120 of any House while he is Visitor.
- 110 § 1, 2^o 2^o A House in which the Visitor is Local Superior must be visited by a Commissary delegated by the Superior General.
- 112 § 2 3^o In each Province there is to be a safe in which instruments or documents pertaining to the office of the Visitor and to the Province as well as confidential letters are to be kept, lest they fall into the hands of those by whom they should not be read, and in which they are to be preserved in such a way that they will not be exposed to the danger of being lost. But if the Visitor should die, the key to his room and the key to the safe are to be given to the Provincial Consultor who takes charge of the Province for the time being until the appointment of another Visitor, to whom the safe can then be entrusted.

26.- PERIODIC REPORTS. (1)

- 110 § 1, 1^o 1^o It is left up to the Superior General to see whether the
123, 4^o formula for the Report on the State of a Province or House is to be revised.
- 110 § 1, 1^o 2^o Likewise, it is left up to the Superior General to decide whether the Report to be made to the Superior General on the State of a Province can be sent only once a year even by Visitors.
- 110 § 2 (1) Cf. ORDINANCE n. 7 of the Very Reverend Superior General, "The Report on the State of a Province or a House;" ORDINANCE n. 10, "Submitting Matters to the Superior General;" ORDINANCE n. 1, "Jurisdiction."

- 123, 4^o 3^o As to the Report to the Visitor on the State of Houses which is to be made by Local Superiors and by the Consultors of Local Superiors, the following shall be observed, if the Superior General so decides:
- a) The Local Superior, according to the norm of Article 123 of the Constitutions, shall inform the Visitor every three months about the State of the House in his charge, in such a way, however, that he shall send a more complete report according to the formula only once a year; otherwise, he can use a briefer communication.
- 125 § 1 b) Consultors of Local Superiors need send a report only once a year.

27.- CONSULTORS OF THE VISITOR.

- 114 1^o The Consultors of the Visitor shall reside in the House
115 § 2 where the Visitor resides, or else they should not be so far away from the residence of the Visitor that they cannot be at Council meetings.

2^o In the event of the Visitor's absence due to urgent necessity or in the event of his death, the government of the Province falls to the Consultor first in order of nomination, unless the Superior General shall decide otherwise.

28.- THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

- 116 The Provincial Secretary, where there is one, can be admitted into the Provincial Council to write its minutes, but without the right to vote.

29.- EXAMINERS.

- 118 When Their Excellencies the Bishops choose our Confreres as their Consultors or as Examiners of Confessors, these offices may be accepted by our Confreres only with the permission of the Visitor and only if they are not an obstacle to the performance of our other duties; if they are, we shall excuse ourselves with the greatest possible humility.

30.- LOCAL SUPERIORS. (1)

- 120 ff. Superiors (and Economes) are forbidden to reimburse our Confreres for money which they have laid out in making purchases or journeys without the knowledge or permission of the Superior, and at the same time the Decrees of the General Assemblies concerning journeys of our Confreres are to be observed.
- 123, 2^o Superiors for their part shall keep in mind that they are fathers of a family, and that in order to prevent these disorders they have the obligation of willingly and generously providing for the needs of their Confreres and for a mode of living that is decent and in accord with our state in life.
- 169 § 2 They shall also keep in mind that they are not the owners, but rather the dispensers and managers, of the goods of the Community; and that when they consume and waste these goods on frivolous and expensive things or on things that are unsuitable to our state in life, they are laying the ground for serious discord with their Confreres and for many hardships, and they sin against the vow of poverty and against justice.

(1) Cf. ORDINANCE n. 12 of the Very Reverend Superior General, "Confirmation of Superiors or Officials."

31.- THE ASSISTANT OF THE LOCAL SUPERIOR.

- 125 § 2 1º If the Local Superior is in the city or not far from it, his Assistant can grant extraordinary permission to leave the House neither to our own Confreres nor to extern seminarians, except in cases of unforeseen and urgent necessity, or in cases in which the Superior customarily grants permission; during this time, however, he himself cannot leave the House except in cases of the same necessity or customary practice. If he does go out or grant permission to others to go out at this time, he shall give the reasons for going out to the Superior soon after the latter's return.
- 125 § 2 2º The Assistant has the right to open letters addressed to
230 individual Confreres if the Superior is away for some days. Whenever the Local Superior is away from the House, letters addressed to him are to be opened by the Assistant according to instructions given him by the Superior.
- 3º In extern Seminaries where there is a Director under the Local Superior, it is the function of the Assistant, and not the Director, in the absence of the Superior, to grant permission to external seminarians to leave the House, and, unless the Superior has ordered otherwise, the Assistant can, if he wishes, preside over their spiritual conferences.
- 125 § 2 4º When the Assistant arrives to help our Confreres after a
254 § 2 Mission has begun, it is his right to preside over at least those exercises that concern the order of the House; but it is advantageous for the Director, with the advice of the Assistant, to carry on with his own duties concerning the functions of the Mission, unless the Superior has ordered that everything be done by the Assistant.

32.- THE LOCAL ECONOME.

- 125 § 3 The key to the office of the Local Econome must be so special that only the Superior shall have one like it. But the Econome is to have a safe for keeping money, and he alone is to retain the key to it.

33.- THE DOMESTIC COUNCIL.

- 126 Consultors are commanded to be diligent in attending meetings of the Domestic Council and, when asked, to give their opinion in Council, and also, if the Superior does not do his part in this matter, to inform the Visitor, and if the Visitor does not take care of the situation, to inform the Superior General.

Title IV.- CONFESSORS.

34.- THE COMMUNICATION.

- 133 §§ 3,4 1º The internal communication:
243 a) Since the internal communication is so necessary and important, its practice must always flourish throughout the entire Congregation, and means must be taken continually to guarantee that this practice is not destroyed.
- b) Local Superiors are commanded to foster this practice as well as they can, having a conference on its importance and necessity from time to time, certainly at least once a year.

c) At the times that are customary for us, the Superior shall remind the Community about the internal communication that is to be made by our Confreres, without indicating to whom it is to be made.

20 The external communication:

Common
Rules
X, 14

a) The Superior has the right to require an external communication.

b) To facilitate the external communication to Superiors, the schema of questions inserted in the Rules of the Visitor, the Local Superior and the Director of the Internal Seminary shall be followed.

Title V.- TEMPORAL GOODS.

35.- ECONOMES.

135
49
117 § 2
125 § 3

It is very desirable that Confreres who are experts in business administration and finance be chosen for the office of Econome. It is even desirable that whenever possible they have a degree.

36.- THE GENERAL FUND.

135
49

A General Fund is constituted which provides for the support of the General Curia and at whose expense the poorer Provinces are helped, our Causes of Beatification are promoted, etc. This Fund consists of money paid by each Province according to a tax which is set each year by the Superior General.

37.- THE PROVINCIAL FUND.

134 ff.
117 § 2

10 A Central Fund is to be set up in all the Provinces.

20 This Fund consists of an annual tax from those Houses which have been endowed by pious founders, and of the surplus revenue of the other Houses of the Province.

30 The money that has been thus received from the various Houses is to be administered and distributed by the Visitor with his Council, both to pay the general expenses of the Province, e.g., administration, visitation, the education of Scholastics and Seminarists, and to help support poor Houses, as well as to meet other similar needs that concern the common good of the Province.

38.- THE DOMESTIC FUND.

134 ff.
125 § 3

10 The money that belongs to each House is not to be kept in the House safe, but must be deposited in banks. Some special care or precaution is to be taken concerning these deposits, e.g., these deposits are to be made in the name of two Confreres, so that if one should die or be unavailable for some other reason, the other can recover the deposit. The Visitor shall be vigilant in this matter, and he shall find out for certain, especially on visitation, whether these means have been used.

20 At the end of the year the Econome of each House must pay all expenses for the proper support of the House, pay whatever is necessary for the full execution of obligations, take and set aside in the Domestic Fund some amount of money for unforeseen expenses, and send to the Provincial Econome whatever remains of the Domestic Fund.

39.- TEMPORAL GOODS

- 134 ff. 1° Superiors and Economes shall carry out exactly all that
135 has been prescribed in their Rules regarding the lawful administration of temporalities.
- 125 § 3 2° Superiors are forbidden to take it upon themselves to perform the duties of the Econome, to receive from the Econome, without the Assistant of the House or an older priest being present, the financial report of receipts and expenditures, a report which should be made monthly as far as possible, or to keep in their possession any part of the surplus money.
- 141 § 1 3° Economes are forbidden to act like owners in the administration of our Houses or Seminaries, disregarding the authority of Superiors in the construction of buildings, the entering into contracts and the management of other affairs.
- Economes must make a report of the Superior every month about all the goods which are known to belong to the House under any title; and if they refuse to obey the foregoing norms, they shall, by order of the Visitor, lose their office.
- 127 § 2 4° In order to avoid serious mistakes in the construction and alterations of our houses and oratories and to avoid useless expense, the Local Superior, in addition to observing Article 127 § 2 of the Constitutions, is obliged to show a plan of the proposed work to the Visitor, who shall ask the advice of experts in the art before granting permission to the petitioner.
- 141 § 2 5° The Local Superior is obliged to send a complete and factual report of receipts and expenditures to the Visitor each year, with his own written attestation and that of the Assistant that this report is accurate and fully agrees with the amount of money in the bank, and also a true picture of all obligations and debts, so that the Visitor in turn can send this report to the Superior General, adding his own remarks. The consciences of Superiors and Visitors are burdened with the exact observance of this prescription.
- 140 6° Certificates of ownership of moveable goods (stocks and bonds) which are part of the endowment of any House are equivalent to, and are regulated by the same rules as, immovable goods.
- 135 7° If a Superior, without the knowledge or even against the will of his Domestic Consultors, undertakes sales, purchases, repairs, alterations, lawsuits and similar negotiations, even--aside from the case of a written mandate from the Bishop--if there is question of the goods of Seminaries, the Visitor and the Superior General are to be informed right away by letters sent directly to them by the Consultors and the Admonitor of the Superior.
- 8° A Missionary who in the eyes of the civil law is the possessor of goods of the Congregation, shall obey the instructions of Superiors in performing those acts that will guarantee the ownership of these goods by the Community.
- 9° If any Missionary, either by inheritance or by legacy, receives goods for the Community, the respective Superiors have the right to administer the inheritance or legacy, and the one holding title has the obligation of submitting to the authority of Superiors in placing those acts prescribed by civil law for administering these goods or for guaranteeing the Community's ownership of them in the future.

40.- DEPOSITS.

- 135 Since it often happens that externs commit to our care various deposits for the purpose of safekeeping or profit, the Superior

alone is allowed to accept such deposits; but even the Superior is forbidden to use these deposits to undertake any transactions for gain. If however the person making the deposit explicitly permits such transactions and a good work can be promoted in this way, and if the Visitor gives his written permission beforehand, such transactions may be undertaken.

Title VI.- ADMISSION TO THE CONGREGATION AND PROBATION.

41.- THE INTERNAL SEMINARY.

151 1° It is left to the prudence of the Visitor, with the consent of the Superior General, whether the Internal Seminary can be made after the course of Philosophy.

2° Seminarists may be applied to the study of Philosophy after the first year of the Seminary, provided that, insofar as possible the Seminarists take part in the common exercises of the Seminary of probation throughout this first year of studies.

151 3° Candidates in the Internal Seminary, after the first year of
152 probation, can, with the permission of the Superior General, be sent to a House of Studies to continue their studies, provided that this House is so set up that the candidates in the second year of the Internal Seminary are treated not as Scholastics, but, as far as possible, complement their studies by the exercises proper to the Internal Seminary.

151 4° The prescriptions of the Common Rules regarding the biennium after the pronouncing of vows are no longer binding.

Title VII.- THE VOWS.

42.- POVERTY.

165 ff. 1° For the preservation of the spirit of poverty, simplicity
171 and uniformity, Visitors and Local Superiors are strongly urged to see to the observance of the Constitutions and Decrees by word and example, and the Assistant of each House, to observe the Rules of his office.

165 2° In a Filial House which is not canonically erected and in
180 which the Superior does not reside, a Member, living with a companion who is Pastor or Director or Head of the House, is subject to this companion in the area of poverty and obedience, except in those matters which the Superior of the canonical House may have reserved to himself.

168 § 1,1° 3° The following norm is to be applied regarding the matter of poverty: "res levioris momenti" are those things which do not exceed in value the amount required for absolute grave matter in matters of justice.

180 4° If the Superior has seen fit to command extraordinary work, there is an obligation of obedience to do it, provided that the order of the Superior is in accord with the Rules and Constitutions. Whatever is given to our Confreres for ordinary or extraordinary work belongs to the House where they are stationed.
169 § 1,1° Therefore if anyone keeps the remuneration for his ordinary or extraordinary work without the permission of the Superior, he sins against justice and against the vow of poverty.

169 § 1,1° 5° Our Priests also sin against the vow of poverty if, without the permission of the Superior, they accept and keep stipends for the Masses which the Congregation allows each Confrere to apply every month for his own intentions.

169 § 1,1^o 6^o Our Confreres are not allowed to keep for themselves that part of a Mass stipend which is in excess of the amount fixed by the Diocese, as if it is given "intuitu personae." Therefore anyone who keeps this excess amount for himself sins against justice and against the vow of poverty, unless it is clear that it was given "intuitu personae;" in the latter case the permission of the Superior is necessary to avoid breaking the vow of poverty.

168 § 3 7^o Missionaries may not accept money given "intuitu personae" without the permission of the Superior, no matter what the amount, without breaking the vow of poverty.

168 § 3 8^o In order to define with greater clarity the sense of the expression "datum intuitu personae," the Assembly declares:

169 § 1,1^o a) That which is given because of duty or ministry, function, or one's own labor, or pension, or stipend for Masses, belongs to the Community according to Article 169, § 1 of the Constitutions.

b) But that which is given because of one's own person only, i.e., because of a family tie or personal friendship only, can be considered in safe conscience to have been given "intuitu personae" and can be considered as personal property.

c) As to that which is given on the occasion of the ministry, however, even if it is said to have been given with the words "for your person," must not always be judged to have been given to the person; because sometimes a doubt can arise as to whether there really is question of something given "intuitu personae." In these and in similar doubtful cases, goods, according to Article 168, § 1, 2^o of the Constitutions ought to be presumed to have been given to the Community. But the matter can, by the best of rights, be referred to the Superior, so that he, having considered the circumstances of the event, can pass judgment on the matter, acting as a good father.

The Assembly absolutely reprobates the practice of those Confreres who directly or indirectly seek something "intuitu personae" on the occasion of the ministry; and it declares that this is against poverty and that the goods thus given belong to the Community. Finally, the Assembly recalls to the minds of all our Father St. Vincent's spirit of poverty, which is the soul of the whole Congregation.

169 § 1,1^o 9^o Pensions paid by the government to our Confreres who have been wounded in war, belong to the Congregation if vows have been pronounced or when vows are pronounced, but not before. But pensions paid by the government to our Confreres because of outstanding merit in battle belong to the individual Confreres.

10^o Since pensions which the government allots to missionaries by assignment do not belong to the individuals but to the House to which a missionary belongs, they must be kept by the Superior for the support of his House. The same must be said for Mass stipends and for any other remuneration for services. Those who are staying with their own families are not exempt from this law, even though they are there with the permission of Superiors.

165 § 1 11^o The custom of giving money to individual Confreres who are living in the House to buy their own clothes is condemned, and we are commanded for the future to preserve the custom whereby whatever clothing is bought for an individual is, without exception, bought by the Econome of the House.

12^o In each Province the Visitor with his Consultors can establish requirements about the clothing that is to be provided for those who set out from one House for another, taking into consideration the diverse conditions of localities and the need of a Confrere transferred from his own to another House.

- 168 § 5,1^o 13^o Our Confreres are allowed to keep their own money in a strongbox in the Econome's or Superior's room, and to keep the key themselves.
- 168 § 1,1^o 14^o Certificates of ownership (deeds, bonds, stocks) belonging to a Missionary are regarded as immovable goods, the norm concerning the revenues remaining intact.
- 167
- 167 § 1,3^o 15^o Each Confrere shall dispose of his goods by a will or by
- 168 § 1,2^o a declaration.
- 16^o The money, deeds, stocks of our Confreres who die intestate or without any declaration of their desires, must pass to their heirs or successors, if these goods are or have become the property of the deceased.
- 165 § 2 17^o Without the consent of the Superior, it is not lawful, in view of approaching death, to dispose of books and other equipment which have been purchased with our own money and which are fit for uses in harmony with our state in life.
- 18^o Without permission, it is forbidden to give or sell to externs writings relating to our functions, even though they belong to us. The writings of our Confreres become the property of the Congregation after their death; while the author still lives, they are subject to the vow of poverty like other things. No one is allowed to appropriate the manuscripts of our deceased Confreres, which, after they have been gone through by Superiors, shall not be sent elsewhere, but shall be preserved for the convenience of those who wish to use them, and after use put back where they belong. (1)

43.- THE USE OF TOBACCO.

- 168 § 5,4^o It is required and sufficient that the Visitor, having heard the respective Superiors of Houses, give his permission for the use of tobacco.

44.- SUBSIDY FOR PARENTS.

- 168 § 5,3^o The dispositions made by the Very Reverend Father Fiat in his Circular Letter of August 20, 1884 concerning the subsidy to be given to some of our Confreres for needy parents, shall be observed.

45.- SOCIAL SECURITY.

- 169 § 1,1^o It is left to the prudent judgment of the Visitor whether our Confreres, after pronouncing vows, are to be enrolled in the system of Social Security. (2)

46.- GENERAL PERMISSIONS.

- 170 When major Superiors grant general permissions, the Local Superior is to be informed, even though the permissions are only temporary; and the rest of the Confreres are also to be informed so that they will not be scandalized.

(1) Cf. ORDINANCE Number 2 of the Very Reverend Superior General, "The Purchase and Use of Vehicles;" ORDINANCE Number 5, "The Purchasing of Vehicles;" "Statute for Our Members Who Habitually Live Outside an Established House."

(2) Cf. ORDINANCE Number 13 of the Very Reverend Superior General, "Pensions."

47.- DIGNITIES.

173 1^o Our Confreres shall be mindful of the humility of our father St. Vincent and not try under any pretext to obtain ecclesiastical dignities.

2^o The Superior General, in his prudence, shall permit our Confreres to accept lucrative ecclesiastical dignities only for most serious reasons, and on condition that whoever accepts these dignities remains under the authority of the Superior General and that the revenue of these dignities becomes the revenue of the Congregation.

3^o The same must be said for all lucrative offices offered by the government or by a municipality, especially if they have to do with public education; therefore such offices shall never be accepted except for a most serious reason and with the express permission of the Superior General, and the remuneration shall always become the property of the Congregation.

48.- DIOCESAN VICARS GENERAL.

182 Since we must always pay special honor to the Very Reverend Vicars General, the honor of presiding over ecclesiastical conferences for externs in our Houses shall be respectfully offered to them; and even if it is foreseen that they will decline, the honor is still to be offered to them, even a second time. The honor of giving the blessing at table is also to be offered to them when they decide to take a meal with us in the refectory.

Title VIII.- THE COURSE OF STUDIES.

49.- APOSTOLIC SCHOOLS.

194 § 3 1^o Apostolic Schools shall be defended and helped in every way possible as a means towards the preservation, growth and progress of our Congregation.

2^o As far as it is possible and feasible, the students in our Apostolic Schools must be educated well enough to pass state examinations, but without prejudice to the prescript of Canon 1364 of the Code of Canon Law.

50.- OUR CONFRERES IN FORMATION.

193 ff. 1^o In order to foster greater knowledge of and love for things
195 pertaining to our Congregation, our Scholastics and Seminarists shall be taught about the more important Articles of the Constitutions, Rules of Office and Privileges of the Congregation.

2^o It will be lawful to inform our Scholastics, and sometimes, if done cautiously and according to the prudent judgment of the Superior, even our Seminarists, about sports and even about politics, not only by way of conversation, but even directly by means of Catholic newspapers and the radio. But by no means shall our Scholastics buy and read romantic books, unless it is certain that these books are not opposed to sound morals and the express permission of the Superior is obtained. It will be lawful, however, to give them a digest of these books which is written by Catholic authors and contains a brief summary of the theme of a book and a sound judgment of it.

197 3^o Our Scholastics and Seminarists shall not be applied to working in churches or teaching in schools or similar tasks to

such an extent that they might be distracted from their own studies or exercises (which also applies to the students in the Apostolic Schools).

193 ff. 4° That our Scholastics might be formed in the spirit of regularity, piety and obedience, the following points have been decreed:

201 ff. a) In Houses where Scholastics are located, responsibility for external discipline is not entrusted to the Director of Scholastics alone, but to all those indicated by the Rules.

b) When Scholastics neglect their obligations, it is not only the Director and Prefect of Studies that have the right and duty to remind them of these obligations by a kind word, but also the Professors, inside or outside of class; and any such negligent Scholastic is obliged to accept such a reminder in a spirit of humility and obedience.

120 c) It seems necessary that in Domestic Council or in another
208 § 3 set up by the Visitor there be frequent discussion about all matters pertaining to the Scholastics under any heading, especially when there is question of admission to Orders.

19 5° A Scholastic of a Province that has an abundance of vocations can transfer to another Province, provided that he has the consent of both Visitors and the approval of the Superior General.

198 6° To achieve that greater formation of the Members which is referred to as "specialized:"

a) It is to be desired that as many of our Confreres as possible be sent to Roman Universities or to others approved by the Church to obtain academic degrees.

b) Furthermore, it is to be desired that, in order to exercise the ministries of the Congregation with greater fruit, our Members also attend specialized institutes and, as far as possible, obtain diplomas in them.

c) Let there also be a high regard for those courses of study and pastoral exercises which are held so frequently in our day under the leadership of ecclesiastical authority.

194 § 2 7° As regards the attending of lay universities by our Confreres to get academic degrees in philosophy, literature or science, the norms enacted by the Holy See shall be observed.

51.- PROFESSORS.

196 1° Professors are not to dictate their lectures, but continue to explain a carefully chosen author. Our professors are forbidden to depart, especially in writings which they hand out, from the teachings of the authors whom they explain in class, without consulting or against the wishes of the Superior.

222 2° Commendation is given that custom whereby those of our Confreres who teach Philosophy or Theology in Seminaries sometimes take part in the recreations or conversations of the Clerics after dinner, both to exclude from their conversations whatever is unbecoming to Clerics committed to divine worship, and to acquire a more intimate knowledge of their temperament, interests and character, without prejudice, however, to the relevant custom observed in some Provinces regarding house guests.

237 § 1 3° Professors are not, simply by reason of their assignment, dispensed from the recitation of the Divine Office in common.

52.- THE DIRECTOR OF SCHOLASTICS.

201 The Director of Scholastics should not ordinarily be assigned
203 to hear the confessions of the Scholastics.

Title X.- COADJUTOR BROTHERS.

53.- THE COADJUTOR BROTHERS.

- 211 ff. 1° All Missionaries shall be solicitous about vocations to the state of Coadjutor Brother.
- 148 2° In order to obtain a better knowledge of candidates to the state of Coadjutor Brother, testimonial letters are to be presented before their admission, whether these be from the Ordinary of the place of birth or from the Ordinary of any place where the postulants in question have spent more than a year after their fourteenth year of age, unless the good moral life of the candidate can be clearly established from other sources.
- 211 ff. 3° In view of present day social conditions, still greater attention shall be given to the formation of the Coadjutor Brothers, so that they also may fill important positions. In order to achieve this raising of the status of Coadjutor Brothers, which is necessary in these current times and should be fostered by Visitors, the Assembly makes the following recommendations:
- a) Postulants should be admitted who are endowed with good talents and sufficient intelligence and who have a right intention, especially where there is question of adults.
- b) It is fitting that there be Apostolic Schools for Coadjutor Brothers, and that their Internal Seminary be separated from the Internal Seminary of the Clerics, so that their spiritual formation regarding the obligations of their vocation may be more efficaciously attended to.
- 216 § 2 c) Not only should they be applied to manual labor, but they should be given, the younger ones especially, sufficient intellectual training either in technical institutes or in secondary schools, according to the circumstances of the various regions, so that they may truly be masters in the art to which they are to be applied.
- 217 d) If they are equipped, they should also be applied to other more intellectual duties, e.g., teaching in colleges or in Apostolic Schools, serving as librarians and archivists or as secretaries in colleges and parishes, teaching Christian Doctrine, especially on Missions and in parishes, etc.
- 216 § 1 e) They should participate more intimately in the common and familiar life of the whole House, enjoying the same rights as the Priests in material things, taking part in recreation with them, according to Decree 11, Number 2, General Assembly XXXII, which states that the application of the rule of separation is left to the discretion of Visitors, taking into account particular circumstances.
- 242 4° The practice is commended whereby the Coadjutor Brothers
- 215 of the Province take turns meeting in one of our Houses and there by themselves make their retreat under the direction of one of our Priests, who gives them, besides the meditations and examens suited to their state, an explanation of the Constitutions and Rules of Office, and instructs them in those virtues for which they have a special need.
- 5° The determination of the garb of the Coadjutor Brothers is left to the prudent judgment of each Visitor for his Province.
- 6° After dinner and supper the Coadjutor Brothers shall be given opportunity to relax in conversation or some other legitimate recreation, the time and place to be fixed by the Visitor.

- 211 § 3, 20 7° Every professed Coadjutor Brother can ask that in his own House Mass be offered for his intentions twelve times a year, i.e., once each month.

Title XI.-OBLIGATIONS AND EXERCISES OF PIETY. (1)

54.- THE COMMON RULES.

- 219 Those Common Rules which have not been embodied in the book of Constitutions do not have an obligatory force that is juridical properly so-called; nevertheless they are to be held in high esteem, because the book of common Rules given us by St. Vincent must be regarded as the handbook of that perfection which is proper to our state.

55.- POLITICS

- 223 § 3 1° It is entirely forbidden to accept a political appointment except in a case of true necessity, of which the Superior General with his Council is to be the judge.
Common Rules VIII, 15-16 2° It is forbidden to take part in political clubs, to enroll in them or to speak in them. Regarding literary clubs, it is necessary to contact the Visitor.

56.- SICK CONFRERES.

- 227 § 1 1° Our sick Confreres are to be cared for and supported at the expense of the House where their sickness began; if there is a dispute about this, the matter is to be referred first to the Visitor, or, if the Houses are of different Provinces, to the Visitors; then, if they disagree, to the Superior General.
2° But if the House is unable to carry this burden and it cannot get help from the Bishop or elsewhere, the burden must be distributed equitably among all the Houses of the Province.

57.- OUR DEAD. (2)

- 227 § 2 1° The custom of publishing a short biography of our dead is commended.
47 § 1, 20 2° Also commended is the practice of composing short daily notices to be read publicly each day, in which the events of greatest importance for the whole Congregation are commemorated and all the Confreres of the Province who have died on a given day are called to mind.

58.- JOURNEYS. (3)

- 231 § 5 1° For a grave and just cause, Local Superiors can grant their subjects permission to stay outside the House, but not for more than five days; Visitors also, but not for more than fifteen days. (These permissions shall be granted cautiously, because of the difficulties and dangers which can be their sequel.)

- (1) Cf. ORDINANCE Number 4 of the Very Reverend Superior General, "The Use of Radio and Television;" and ORDINANCE Number 6, "Amusements."
(2) Cf. ORDINANCE Number 14 of the Very Reverend Superior General, "Suffrages for the Dead."
(3) Cf. ORDINANCE Number 11 of the Very Reverend Superior General, "Journeys."

2° Visitors can permit their subjects to visit their families, at their own expense, for a short time, that is, for not more than fifteen days.

3° Useless traveling about on the part of Professors during the time of vacation must be entirely forbidden, as it has been up until now. But journeys undertaken to make Professors more qualified in the disciplines they teach, are not only not forbidden, but are very much encouraged.

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4° In order that professors might not be deprived of the relaxation due them, however, they can be sent to one of our villas; or, if we do not own a villa, to a villa rented for this purpose where externs will not live with our Confreres. The Visitor, with the Local Superior, shall be the judge of the time and manner of their stay.

231 § 5

5° Vacations for Professors, already provided for in the Decrees of the General Assemblies, shall be extended to all the Confreres.

6° Members who return to their homeland on their own authority, or who aimlessly travel around through cities and provinces, must be seriously admonished, and even punished with a just severity. Regarding those who ask permission to return to their homeland because of sickness or family affairs, however, such a permission can be granted only by the Superior General and for serious and proven reasons; in this case, Local Superiors shall add their own opinion and present the petitions to the Visitors, and Visitors in turn shall add their opinion and present the petitions to the Superior General.

7° The length of time that has been prescribed up until now before Missionaries may return to their homeland, can be reduced by Visitors with their Council, with the approval of the Superior General.

8° The expenses for the trip are to be born by the Province or by the Mission; the matter of necessary expenses during the time spent in the homeland is left to the prudence of the Visitor with his Council.

59.- CIVIL DISORDER.

231 § 5

18 § 2

Missionaries whose House in any Province is closed because of civil disorders, are obliged as before to live the common life as far as possible, and to obey the Superior who is already constituted, since it is clear that the Rules, Decrees, Constitutions and vows already pronounced are neither abolished nor derogated in virtue of compulsion by the civil law.

But if the Missionaries are so impeded by very great difficulties that they cannot do even this, each one, after the Very Reverend Superior General has been informed and assents, shall go to another House in a safer Province and remain there for the time being.

60.- THE PRINTING OF BOOKS. (1)

233

1° In the various regions where Missionaries are established it is advantageous to translate into the vernacular and print the Conferences and Letters of St. Vincent and the Circular Letters of the Superiors General.

2° In each Province there shall be composed a compendium of the history of the Congregation of the Mission and of matters

(1) Cf. ORDINANCE Number 8 of the Very Reverend Superior General, "The Printing of Books."

pertaining to the Province, so that the students in the Apostolic Schools can be taught about our Institute more easily.

61.- PERNICIOUS BOOKLETS.

- 233 1° It is strictly forbidden to publish and distribute booklets treating of the affairs of the Congregation, without the name of the author and the place of printing, and without the permission of Superiors.
- 223 2° Anonymous booklets of this kind that are written against Superiors or against the Confreres of this or that nation and are distributed secretly, are especially to be reprobated, and they are reprobated, because they generate a spirit of criticism, of distrust and of division.
- 3° In order to repress anonymous booklets by efficacious means, the following has been decided:
- a) It is commanded under pain of grave sin that all who receive booklets and anonymous writings of this kind (whether they are handwritten, typed or printed), shall refrain from passing them on to others, shall refrain from discussing them in any way with others, and shall report them and send them to the Superior General through the Visitors.
- b) The authors and promoters of such writings and anonymous booklets, which injure reputations or inflict injury on the Congregation or its Superiors or its Members, are punished by an automatic suspension from the exercise of Orders.

62.- THE CULTIVATION OF LITURGICAL LIFE.

- 234 ff. In order that the Congregation may in our own times retain and increase the part which it has had from its very beginnings in the cultivation and promotion of the Sacred Liturgy, liturgical life shall be sedulously fostered; and the exercises of piety and the whole spiritual life of the Community shall be imbued in a more profound way with the norms and spirit of liturgical piety and spirituality, special attention being given to the liturgical seasons.

63.- MORNING AND NIGHT PRAYERS.

- 237 1° Morning and night prayers, which are to be said in common, shall correspond more closely to the mind of the Church. There-
239 fore:
- a) In the morning: 1.- Lauds only shall be said, as in the Roman Breviary, the acts of faith, hope and charity being left to private recitation. 2.- At the end of meditation there shall be said the Litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, the Angelus, and the invocation "Dominus nos benedicat," and all of these may be said in the vernacular.
- b) In the evening, Compline only shall be said, as in the Roman Breviary. After the final antiphon of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a summary of the meditation shall be read, and there shall be added: the prayer "Expectatio Israel" and the invocations "Sancte Ioseph, ora pro nobis," and "Sancte Vincenti, ora pro nobis," and these can be said in the vernacular.
- 2° Superiors shall take care that the Coadjutor Brothers are provided with suitable books and are given the necessary training so that they too can recite with spiritual profit those Canonical Hours which are to be said in common as morning and night prayers.

64.- THE GREATER LITANIES.

For greater uniformity in our Houses, the greater Litanies of St. Mark are to be recited after mental prayer, in place of the Litany of the Name of Jesus.

65.- THE EXERCISES OF PIETY IN THE SACRED TRIDUUM.

237
239

The exercises of piety during the last three days of Holy Week shall be ordered as follows:

1.- In the morning: a) Lauds are said as in the Roman Breviary. But if Matins and Lauds are recited or sung together after meditation, the only thing said before mental prayer is the "Christus factus est" with the prayer "Respice" or "Concede," the acts of faith, hope and charity being left to private recitation. b) At the end of prayer the antiphon "Christus" is said and the psalm "Miserere" is added with the prayer "Respice" or "Concede."

2.- At the particular examen, the antiphon "Christus" having been said, the examination is made, and it is concluded with the prayer "Respice" or "Concede." The Angelus is said in silence, the verse and what follows being omitted.

3.- The prayers at table are arranged in the following way: a) Before dinner or supper, the antiphon "Christus" or "Principes sacerdotum" having been said, the blessing is given in silence, and nothing else is added. b) At the end the antiphon "Christus" or "Principes sacerdotum" is said with its prayer and without the "Pater noster."

4.- In the evening, Compline is said as in the Roman Breviary, the rest being omitted.

66.- PIOUS PRACTICES.

234

1^o The Consecration of the Congregation of the Mission to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ is to be renewed every year in each House.

2^o The Consecration to the Immaculate Virgin Mary is also to be renewed every year.

3^o The practice of having special devotions in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the first Saturday of each month in our churches and those committed to us is approved.

67.- MENTAL PRAYER.

239

The obligation of rising at the hour that is customary in the Congregation and of making mental prayer in common is to be urged by Superiors in every way possible, even by severe admonitions of the negligent, because if our use of meditation begins to die out, piety itself will die, and the fruitfulness of our sacred functions will be greatly diminished.

68.- SPIRITUAL RETREATS.

242

1^o The rule which prescribes that we devote eight full days to our spiritual retreat must always be observed. If, however, this would occasion grave inconveniences, the Visitor may, in individual cases, have recourse to the Superior General to obtain the necessary dispensation.

2^o It is left to the prudent judgment of Visitors:

a) To allow Missionaries, especially the younger ones, to make their retreat outside of their own House, grouped as far

as possible according to their various functions, with one of our Confreres giving the conferences, provided that these Priest Confreres are sent to one of our own Houses for the retreat.

b) To allow the same young Priests to participate regularly in the practice called the "Mensis sacerdotalis," in which they are instructed in matters pertaining to their own functions.

3° At the time of the annual retreat our Priests are not allowed to spend their time hearing confessions, unless necessity or great utility demands it and the permission of the Superior has first been obtained.

69.- SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES.

244

1° In order that repetitions of prayer and conferences may be given new vigor:

a) Repetition of prayer shall be restored to its original simplicity and familiarity.

b) Conferences shall become more formative, with stress placed on the spirit of the Congregation, the Rules and our works, due regard being had for the liturgical seasons.

2° When a first or second class feast falls on a day when we usually have a conference, the spiritual conference is held as usual.

3° The spiritual conference which it is customary to hold in some Houses of the Congregation on Friday after the general examen, can be moved to a day of the week which in the judgment of both the Visitor and the Local Superior is more convenient, considering the functions and burdens of the individual House, and it should begin about half way through the time of prayer, or a little later.

4° Both a spiritual conference and a repetition of prayer must be held once each week in the larger Houses, i.e., where there are at least six persons; but in other Houses it is sufficient to hold one or the other each week.

70.- CHAPTER.

245

The Rule of declaring one's faults in the presence of others is to be understood in the following way:

a) This exercise is not held unless there are three to declare their faults.

b) Each distinct group declares its faults separately, so that if there is only one Priest, he declares his faults alone, or if there is only one Scholastic, he also declares his faults alone and separately.

71.- THE COURSES AT TABLE.

1° Besides the usual courses at table, one is to be added on the following days: on the Feasts of the Nativity of Our Lord and the Epiphany; on Easter and Quinquagesima Sundays; on the solemn Feast of the Patron of the Church; on the Feasts of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal and the Conversion of St. Paul, and of our Father St. Vincent, namely, the Translation, Birth, Commemoration of his Death, and Patronage; on the Name Day Feasts of the Very Reverend Superior General, the Local Superior, and also the Visitor, but only in the House where the Visitor resides.

2° When a solemn feast falls on Friday, the meal at supper can be the same as it is on other days.

72.- CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF DAY.

250 Since present day circumstances frequently require that certain works of the Apostolate be performed in the later evening or night hours, Visitors can obtain from the Superior General the faculty of changing habitually the customary order of day in the matter of rising and retiring, taking into consideration the needs of the Apostolate.

TITLE XII.- THE WORKS OF THE CONGREGATION.

73.- FUNCTIONS.

253 In accepting invitations to preach and to perform various other functions, we must keep in mind the needs of the times and the desires of the Sovereign Pontiffs, and at the same time see to it that these functions contribute to the salvation of the poor, at least indirectly, and are in keeping with the simplicity proper to the Congregation.

74.- COMMUNICATION OF PASTORAL EXPERIENCES.

253 It is highly recommended that the periodical VINCENTIANA, in addition to the news of the Congregation, also make known to the Confreres those pastoral questions which are much discussed these days, as well as those experiments, which are being conducted in various regions, having as their objects our works, especially Missions to the people.

75.- MISSIONS.

253 1° All the Confreres are reminded of the zeal and love they
3 § 1 should have for the Missions, the principal reason for the existence of our Congregation and a most efficacious means of fostering vocations, and the work of our Missions is recommended to all with utmost emphasis.

262 2° It is decreed that all our Houses, even parish Houses, in so far as possible, should regard the Missions as our principal and special end, and that each Province, to the full extent of its ability, should labor in the Foreign Missions, in order to satisfy the prescriptions of Article 262 of our Constitutions.

3° It is to be desired that in Houses that have no parochial obligations beyond the divine worship, with the exception of sanctuaries which pilgrims frequent, some of our Members be assigned to the work of giving Missions.

4° Where collective missions are given which require the collaboration of Missionaries from many Houses, it is urged that such collaboration be given generously.

5° Younger men shall be assigned to the Missions under the direction of an experienced Missionary; the House chosen for them shall be one in which the work of the Missions is flourishing.

257 6° In order to foster free Missions, it is desirable that Visitors provide for the establishment of a "Mission Chest" in which the Confreres, mindful of their vocation, can sometimes put even a small donation, thus using their income for an excellent pious cause.

76.- SERMONS.

- 254 § 1 1° Young Missionaries are urged to write out their sermons
271 carefully and present them to be read by Superiors, who have
 the obligation of examining them, either personally or by their
 delegates, before they are delivered publicly.
- 2° Our Missionaries who are to preach public sermons in high
 schools or colleges at the beginning of the school year or at
 graduation exercises, are obliged to present these sermons
 to the Superior for approval, even though they will not be
 printed.

77.- A SPECIAL HOUSE IN THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

- 264 Care must be taken in Foreign Mission fields to establish
 Houses where all the Missionaries can live a common life,
 leaving the ordinary care of far distant Christianities to
 native secular Priests under their direction.

78.- THE DIRECTION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY. (1)

- 269 § 2 1° It is to be desired that, as far as possible, the office
 of Director of the Daughters of Charity be kept separate from
 the office of Visitor and, a fortiori, that it not be joined
 with the office of Local Superior.
- 2° In order to have uniformity in the spiritual direction
 of the Daughters of Charity, the Visitors shall bring about and
 foster mutual cooperation between the provincial Directors of
 the Daughters and the Priests who are assigned to preaching to
 them and hearing their confessions:
- a) by publishing writings and by calling meetings of the
 Directors together with the Confreres assigned to this work;
- b) by teaching the young Priests during their pastoral year
 about the nature, rules and vows of the Institute of the
 Daughters of Charity;
- c) by giving to non-Vincential confessors the principal norms
 regarding the exercise of their spiritual direction.
- 269 3° The prescriptions about the relationship of Missionaries
178 § 2 with the Daughters of Charity are to be read every year.

79.- WORKS OF CHARITY.

- 270 Visitors, Local Superiors and Directors of the Missions shall
 urge the practice of the works of charity treated in article
 270 of the Constitutions.

80.- ASSOCIATIONS.

- 270 1° We are to promote the Confraternities of Charity by every
 means possible.
- 2° The works of the Ladies of Charity, the Daughters of St.
 Louise and the Children of Mary are governed by the Superior
 General; therefore our promotion and coordination of these
 works by regular meetings of the Directors from different
 regions and nations must proceed according to obedience and
 with the permission of competent Superiors.

(1) Cf. the Very Reverend Superior General's "Advice and
Prescriptions for Missionaries in Their Dealings and
Relationships with the Daughters of Charity."

81.- THE ASSOCIATION OF THE MIRACULOUS MEDAL.

274
270

The Director General of this Association is the Superior General, who delegates the Visitor for his Province and the Local Superior for his own House. The Visitor can subdelegate someone for his Province.

82.- FOSTERING DEVOTION TO THE PASSION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

274

It is opportune that devotion to the most holy Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ be fostered and spread in the whole Congregation; therefore, as far as possible, in our churches and chapels an altar shall be dedicated to this form of sacred worship, and this devotion shall be encouraged in Missions and Retreats.

83.- DEVOTION TO OUR LADY OF THE MIRACULOUS MEDAL.

274

During Missions, devotion to Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal, a devotion that is so highly valued by the family of St. Vincent for a unique reason, shall be promoted by efficacious means, for example, by putting in prominence an image of the Blessed Virgin. Moreover, where Missions are given, an image of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal shall be set up permanently, provided that the consent of the Bishop and the Pastor has first been obtained.

84.- PASTORS.

275 ff.

1° Those who hold the pastoral office shall carefully observe the prescriptions of our Directory for the government of parishes.

2° In particular, Pastors shall teach their Assistants the practical manner of keeping parish records, especially in places where these records have civil effect.

3° Regarding the vacations of pastors:

a) If there is question of absence for vacations strictly so-called, the prescriptions of our Constitutions and our customs must be observed;

b) If it is a matter of an absence for some particular work, it will be necessary to observe canon 465, which treats of vacations of two months, and even longer with the permission of the Ordinary and, in the case of our Confreres, of the Visitor.

85.- MEMBERS LIVING OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.

231 § 5

The competence of a Local Superior with reference to Confreres of his House who permanently work and live outside the House with the necessary permission of the Visitor, e.g., hospital chaplains, is regulated by norms drawn up by the Superior General for these Confreres in the matter of obedience and poverty. (1)

(1) Cf. the Very Reverend Superior General's "Statute for Our Members Who Habitually Live Outside a Community House."

Title XIII.- DEPARTURE AND DISMISSAL FROM THE CONGREGATION.

86.- THE EXCLAUSTRATED.

279 ff. 1° The matter of the rights of the exclaustated with regard
60 to active and passive voice is to be committed to the Superior
 General.

227 § 3, 1° 2° It is the Superior General who will determine what
 suffrages are to be given to our Confreres who die while
 living outside the Congregation, whether they have been ex-
 claustrated by an Apostolic indult or whether they have the
 permission of the Superior General to remain outside for six
 months for the purpose of finding a benevolent Bishop.

DECREES
THAT HAVE A
TRANSITORY FORCE

87.- AN EPITOME OF THE LAW OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION.

25 § 1 A Commentary on the Constitutions is to be brought out, containing their sources, examples and clarifications of the text, and bearing the title "Epitome of the Law of the Congregation of the Mission."

88.- A FORMULARY.

A Formulary is to be printed containing the formulas of good purposes, temporary and perpetual vows, the oath, absolution at chapter, the profession of faith, our acts of consecration, the papal blessing with the plenary indulgence; also formulas for admission into the Association of the Children of Mary, the blessing and imposition of the Miraculous Medal and the scapulars, the blessing of St. Vincent's water, etc.

89.- A COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF THE EXERCISES OF PIETY.

234 ff. 1^o In order to revise the exercises of piety and their formulas and to make them more appropriate for our times, a special Commission shall be established, whose duty it shall be:

- a) To examine the individual exercises of piety in their origin and evolution, keeping in mind the more recent ecclesiastical documents, and paying special attention to the liturgical renewal.
- b) To make a collection of the formularies now in use in the various Provinces, to examine them, and, where necessary, to correct them.
- c) To draw up concrete proposals and to make them known to the Visitors to receive their observations.
- d) The proposals again having been considered, if there be need, to conduct opportune experiments under the leadership and by the authority of the Superior General with his Council.
- e) Finally, the period of trial having been concluded, to produce a manual of exercises of piety and their formulas, and to propose to the Superior General definite conclusions so that he can put them into practice.

2^o The Assembly decided, moreover, that all these things should be completed within the space of five years.

90.- A COLLECTION OF PRIVILEGES.

9
25 § 2 The Assembly gave its approval for a revised Collection of Privileges to be published by authority of the Superior General.

91.- ADAPTING THE RULES OF THE INTERNAL SEMINARY TO
THE CONDITIONS OF OUR TIMES.

151

The Assembly asks the Superior General that as soon as possible new Rules for the Internal Seminary, more in conformity with the Constitutions and our times, be drawn up by a Commission and sent to the Internal Seminaries for a trial period of two or three years.

At the same time, meetings of the Directors of the Internal Seminaries of the various Provinces shall be encouraged, both by the Visitors, and, for different regions, by the Superior General, so that the Directors can in good time inform the Commission, which can then prepare a definitive text for approval by the next General Assembly.

92.- DIRECTORIES FOR DIRECTORS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

270

274

3 § 1

The Assembly recommends that the Superior General with his Council, after they have heard the Visitors and the Directors of Associations, draw up Directories for those members who exercise the office of, e.g., Director of the Association of Charity or of the Children of Mary in the area of the whole Province or region. In these Directories it shall be clearly stated how these members should conduct themselves in their relationships with the Superior of their own or of another House.

93.- AN INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES ABOUT THE CONGREGATION AND
ITS LIFE.

24, 1°
194

It is to be desired that, considering present circumstances, there be founded as quickly as possible in the General Curia an Institute for the purpose of promoting and fostering studies and research regarding the Congregation and its life.

94.- A VINCENTIAN ATHENAEUM.

194

198

It is to be desired that, after the usual conditions have been fulfilled and at a proper and fitting time, there be established in the International House of Studies (in Rome) a Vincentian Athenaeum where academic degrees can be obtained.

95.- THE SCIENTIFIC FORMATION OF OUR CONFRERES.

198

1° It is to be desired that as soon as possible there be founded in Rome or in another convenient place, under the direct vigilance of the Superior General, a "Vincentian Pedagogical Institute" for the direct, specific and proper preparation of Members who are destined for the work of the formation of our youth.

2° The Assembly requests of the Superior General that, even now, before the establishment of a Vincentian Athenaeum in which our Members, while perhaps attending classes in the Roman Universities, will be instructed scientifically in those matters that pertain to the Congregation (e.g., its juridical status, its history, the praxis in its offices, and its spirituality), --that even now, at this very time, instruction of this kind be given to our Members in the International House of Studies.

96.- RECOURSE TO THE HOLY SEE FOR ALIENATIONS.

136 § 1 Article 136 § 1 of the Constitutions expresses the ordinary juridical norm that is found in the Code of Canon Law; the Decree of July 13, 1951 of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation (regarding the sum beyond which it is necessary to have recourse to the Holy See for alienation) expresses a transitory norm to which we are held while it remains in force.

97.- BRINGING THE CONGREGATION INTO CONFORMITY WITH THE MIND OF VATICAN COUNCIL II.

When the Decrees of Vatican Council II begin to be promulgated, the Superior General shall immediately set up a Commission of our Members specially deputed to study them. This Commission shall propose practical ways and means of bringing the whole Congregation into conformity with the mind of the Council as soon as possible. The proposals made by the Commission shall, if the Superior General judges it opportune, be discussed in an extraordinary General Assembly as quickly as possible.

98.- APPROBATION FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DECREES, THE RULES OF OFFICE AND THE DIRECTORIES.

218 § 2 In the matter of the approval of the revision of the Complete
225 Collection of Decrees and of the Select Collection of Decrees, as well as of the new edition of the Rules of Office and of the various Directories, the Assembly delegates to the Superior General and his Council the power of publishing all these books at an opportune time, with the additions, deletions and corrections which they judge opportune, whether of the text or of its presentation.

99.- A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE DECREES.

218 § 2 After a revision of the Decrees of all the General Assemblies
225 has been made, it is to be desired that these Decrees be published, at least in typewritten form, and distributed to all the members as a complement to, and an explanation of, the Constitutions, not only in the form of a Select Collection, but as a Complete Collection of the Decrees still in force.

100.- THE RETROACTIVE FORCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS.

The law is certainly not retroactive. Authors, however, do not agree with each other; Major Superiors, therefore, where there is doubt, have freedom of action. It must be remembered, however, that Canon Law determines limits to the period during which one may remain in office. (N.B.: Although this Decree has reference to the cessation of functions and offices, the principle holds for other cases as well.)

Decrees of GENERAL ASSEMBLY XXXII (1955) not cited in this
Collection.

- D. 3 = because it has already been taken care of.
- D. 5 = because it is repeated in D. 74 of Gen. Ass. XXXIII.
- D. 14 = because it is repeated in D. 65 of Gen. Ass. XXXIII.
- D. 16 = because it has already been taken care of.
- D. 27 = because it has already been taken care of.
- D. 34 = because it is found in D. 59 of Gen. Ass. XXXIII.
- D. 42 = because it states that it has been taken care of.
- D. 43 = because it is taken care of by D. 90 of Gen. Ass. XXXIII.

A P P E N D I C E S

A P P E N D I X I.

ORDINANCES OF THE VERY REVEREND SUPERIOR GENERAL.

The Assembly (1963) decided that the Ordinances of the Very Reverend Superior General which follow below should stand as Ordinances and that none of them should be turned into a Decree. But the Assembly expressed a unanimous desire that the text of these Ordinances should be printed as an Appendix to its Decrees (Session IX).

1.- JURISDICTION (Aug. 15, 1956).

To remove all doubt about the granting and extent of jurisdiction conceded in our Congregation for the hearing of confessions, it seems to Us opportune to declare the following:

- 129 1° We grant to each and every Priest of the Congregation
130 approved for confessions by his own Visitor or by the Local
 Superior the faculty to absolve all our Confreres anywhere
 in the world.
- 111 2° But whenever the Visitor or the Superior of the House
 grants jurisdiction to one of our Confreres, he shall give this
 jurisdiction expressly, and, as far as possible, by means of
 an authentic document, in which this jurisdiction can be
 limited.
- 3° The aforesaid express grant of jurisdiction to hear the
 confessions of our Confreres according to the norm of Canon
 875, is also necessary for a Confrere who may have already
 obtained some office in Seminaries (cf. Enchiridion Clericorum,
 pg. 673, note), in colleges, etc.
- 110 § 1,5° Visitors and Local Superiors should be mindful of the fact
 that sometimes it is inadvisable to grant such jurisdiction to
 all indiscriminately, especially to younger Confreres, at least
 when there is question of the formation of future Priests and
 of passing judgment on vocations. In such cases it is very
 necessary that, as far as possible, confessors and spiritual
 directors have experience of souls and spiritual matters.
- 130 4° Lastly, all should bear in mind that, following the norm
 of the common law and the Constitutions (Art. 130), the con-
 ferring of delegated jurisdiction to hear the confessions of
 anyone, whether secular or religious, pertains to the Ordinary
 of the place where the confessions are heard.

2.- THE PURCHASE AND USE OF VEHICLES (Aug.15,1956).

- 165 ff. Until such time as a General Assembly decides otherwise in
 the matter of the purchase and use of vehicles, such as auto-
 mobiles, motorcycles, scooters, motor bicycles and bicycles,
 the following are to be observed:
- 1° First of all, the customs of the local clergy and the
 Ordinances of the Bishops should be followed.
- 2° If there is no obstacle from the aforesaid sources:
- a) A House may possess vehicles of this kind, according to
 the needs of places and functions, for the common use of the
 Superior and Confreres;

b) For Members to possess such vehicles privately, however, it is both sufficient and requisite to have the permission of the Local Superior for a bicycle or motor bicycle, and of the Visitor for a motorcycle or scooter; but only the Superior General can grant permission for private individuals to purchase an automobile, and he will not give this permission except where the vehicle is used for the Community.

3° In all of these cases the Superior must see to it that no one makes use of these vehicles to the detriment of religious discipline and poverty, and he should advise those who hold or use them that they are to bear the expenses, unless, in the Superior's judgment, there is question of a use which is for the benefit of the Community.

4° The Superior should also see to it that all interested parties are covered by necessary insurance.

3.- SUFFRAGES FOR THE DEAD (Aug.15,1956).

227 § 3

Lest any individual slip into error because of the various faculties granted recently, Visitors shall see to it that, in the matter of suffrages for our Confreres, the general norm contained in Article 227, § 3 of the Constitutions is observed, namely: that all of our Priests are obliged to celebrate:

1° One Mass for each deceased Confrere, unless for some grave cause a special faculty of the Superior General shall have been granted to a particular Province;

2° One Mass every month for the deceased of the Double Family, adding a special intention for the preservation of the primitive spirit of the Congregation; this obligation must be fulfilled by all of our Priests without any exception, even in those Provinces in which the number of Masses for the deceased shall have been reduced.

4.- THE USE OF RADIO AND TELEVISION (Dec.8,1956).

222

Our particular law, as expressed in former Decrees, gave to Visitors the faculty of granting permission for the use of radio and television, but only in a common place.

As may be read in the new Rules for the Office of Visitor, which were first submitted to the study and wishes of the members of the General Assembly, and recently promulgated "ad experimentum," it now becomes lawful for Visitors in future, for a just and reasonable cause, especially when there is question of the sick, to grant to their subjects permission to use a radio in their private rooms, but never to use television in them. The reason for the prohibition of the latter will be evident "per se."

The Visitors will, therefore, take a firm stand and see to it that no abuse in this matter be allowed to creep into our houses, to the detriment of the interior and religious life and of obedience; and if this has perhaps already occurred that it be completely eradicated.

As to the use of radio, moreover, let it never be permitted to interfere with the observance of the Rules of religious silence, labor, piety and virtue, and let the precautions necessary to prevent this be taken, even under pain of prohibiting its use altogether, in case of very grave abuse.

5.- THE PURCHASING OF VEHICLES (Dec.8,1956).

165 ff.

We recently declared that our Houses may possess automobiles for common use, according to the needs of various places and functions.

In this connection a question may be asked and in fact has been asked, namely, whether the purchase of such vehicles by a House for the use of the Community, as also at times the purchase of larger vehicles (bus, car) for colleges or schools, should be considered as an ordinary or as an extraordinary expenditure of the House, and who in these instances may grant the necessary permissions.

Having weighed the matter seriously, We must give the following answer to this question. Here, not only the amount of the expenditure must be considered, but also the matter itself in its relation to religious discipline. Hence we must distinguish:

a) If the vehicle is bought for the use of a Seminary, College, Schools or Houses which are not the property of the Congregation of the Mission, let the respective administrators of these Houses be responsible.

b) If there is question of one of our own Houses and the service of the Community, in the first instance no such vehicle may be purchased without the consent of the Visitor; later, when there is question of purchasing a replacement for an old vehicle for which permission has been given, let the usual norms governing extraordinary expenditures be observed.

6.- AMUSEMENTS (Dec.8,1956).

222

In compliance with the wish expressed in the General Assembly of 1955, Visitors and Local Superiors shall see to it that our Members always observe the norms that Local Ordinaries may have promulgated in their Dioceses concerning games, motion pictures, theaters, television and other such amusements, and that in each instance they have the permission of the Superior.

7.- THE REPORT ON THE STATE OF A PROVINCE OR A HOUSE (Dec.8,1956). +

110 § 1,1^o

Once a year, around the end of the month of October, a Report on the State of the Province or House must be sent to the Superior General by Visitors, Vice-Visitors, Local Superiors, Provincial Consultors, Vice-Provincial Consultors, Local Consultors, Directors of Internal Seminaries and Directors of Scholastics.

But Visitors and Vice-Visitors should also take care to send Us, together with the aforesaid annual Report, a list of the Houses where they have made a canonical visitation during the year; nor should they ever fail to report to Us in writing as soon as possible after they finish each visitation.

113 § 3
123, 4^o

According to the norm of the Constitutions (Article 123, 4^o), it is the duty of the Local Superior "to inform the Visitor (or Vice-Visitor, Article 113, § 3), every three months, about the State of the House confided to him." It suffices to make this report only once a year in the more complete form and according to the customary formula; on the other occasions the Superior can make a shorter report to the Visitor.

154 § 2

But the obligation remains for the Director of the Internal Seminary whereby, according to the norm of the Constitutions

+ This text has been revised by the Very Reverend Superior General in accordance with Decrees 78 and 79 above, page 24.

(Article 154, § 2), he must report "twice a year" to the Visitor "on the State of the Seminary and give a complete account of each of the Seminarists." We have determined that the same must be done by the Director of Scholastics, who must send a Report to the Visitor or Vice-Visitor twice a year.

Furthermore, a Report must be sent to the Visitor of a Mother Province four times a year by a Vice-Visitor and twice a year by Vice-Provincial Consultors. Consultors of a Local Superior, however, need send a Report to the Visitor or Vice-Visitor only once a year.

Finally, while We earnestly call to mind the obligations of making Reports, We exhort Visitors and Vice-Visitors that they themselves firmly insist that the officials of their Provinces and Houses report to them in the manner and at the time prescribed.

8.- THE PRINTING OF BOOKS (Dec.8,1956).

233

Although the Major Superior mentioned in Canons 1385, § 3 and 1386, § 1 of the Code of Canon Law is for our Confreres the Superior General himself in virtue of Article 233 of our Constitutions, nevertheless, the faculty is now given to Visitors to grant to their subjects the permission that is there referred to, provided that, whenever they wish to permit the publication of a writing of no small importance, they previously inform the Superior General of the matter and of the author.

9.- THE HIERARCHICAL ORDER (Jan.25,1957).

6-8

It often happens that our Members send petitions for some permission or faculty directly to the Superior General without consulting the wishes of their own Local Superior or Visitor. In order not to delay matters unduly and not to burden the general administration with useless labor, would all the Confreres please follow the hierarchical order exactly in every instance, according to the norm of Decree 233 (General Assembly XXIII), i.e., send their petitions to the Superior General through the Local Superior and Visitor.

10.- SUBMITTING MATTERS TO THE SUPERIOR GENERAL (Jan.25,1957).

110 § 2

In many cases Visitors must have recourse to the Superior General, submitting for his approval various matters, e.g., admission to first vows, to perpetual vows, and to the sacred order of priesthood; the same must be said about contracts, if there is question of an amount reserved to the Superior General or to the Holy See.

In these cases it is very opportune for Visitors to submit with their petition all the information necessary to make a judgment about these matters, lest the granting of a permission become a mere formality; this is all the more necessary when the Consultors in the Provincial Council were not unanimous regarding the admission of new members or the opportuneness of Contracts or expenses.

The same procedure should always be followed whenever there is a question of business that must, according to the Rules and Constitutions, be submitted for the approval of the Superior General.

In the matter of the appointment of officials, it is our practice--and this is not always carried out by all the Confreres--that when opportune information about the candidates is sought from inferiors, at least three names be submitted to the Superior General, especially when there is question of the appointment of Local Superiors.

11.- JOURNEYS (Jan.25,1957).

186

1.- No matter what may be the power of Visitors and Local Superiors to grant, according to the norm of recent Decrees, permissions to their subjects for a legitimate cause, the following regulation is always to be observed, without, however, derogating from the norms laid down in behalf of Missionaries who work in the Foreign Missions: if there is question of a journey to another Province within the same nation, the mutual consent of the two Visitors is required; but if the journey is to another nation, the permission of the Superior General is also required; but if there is question of going to a House belonging to one's own Province, the consent of the Visitor is sufficient.

If other particular and complicated cases arise in this regard, Visitors shall explain them to the Superior General and ask for a decision from him. +

2.- The same holds if there is question of a journey to one's family. In regard to this matter, it is here briefly noted that the faculty now granted to Visitors to permit their subjects to visit their families is by no means a right of subjects properly so called, but, according to the mind of our Holy Founder and our tradition observed up to the present time, Visitors must use this faculty only for a legitimate and urgent cause, cautiously and with moderation.

12.- CONFIRMATION OF SUPERIORS OR OFFICIALS (March 30,1957).

108
115 § 1
117 § 1
121 § 1

You have recently received the third edition of the Select Collection of Decrees of the General Assemblies of the Congregation of the Mission. On the first page of this edition, the following can be read under the heading "Superiors in General," 2^o: "For Local Superiors to remain in office after the expiration of their three year term, the tacit confirmation of the Superior General is enough, and this also holds for the second six year term of Visitors..."

That is the way the matter was legislated in the General Assemblies, in 1931 in the case of Local Superiors (Decree 632), and in 1955 in the case of Visitors. In the latter Assembly, however, the question was debated, and some Delegates were of the opinion that a positive confirmation by the Superior General was absolutely required for Local Superiors to remain in office after their first three year term, and the same for Visitors after their first six year term; and the same question can be asked about all other officials whose term of office is limited.

This being the case, in order to remove all doubt in a matter of such great importance, I took care to learn what the Sacred Congregation of Religious thought about it. I therefore

+ This text has been revised to a clearer form by the Very Reverend Superior General according to the wishes of the Thirty-Third General Assembly (1963) expressed in Session IX.

asked the officials of this Sacred Congregation and they told me that positive confirmation is required.

Wherefore, in the Select Collection of Decrees the words quoted above must be deleted. Furthermore, because of this decision, I ask Visitors that from now on at the beginning of each year they send me a list of Superiors and officials whose term of office will end during the year. Nevertheless, it is my mind that the Superiors, Visitors and other officials in question, shall continue to hold office after the completion of their term until either they are confirmed in office or another is substituted in their place. As to the past, however, the names of those whose term of office may have ended before the present date shall be sent in immediately, and they shall remain in office until another disposition is made.

13.- PENSIONS (March 30, 1957).

169 § 1,¹⁰ According to the social legislation in force in many nations, our members sometimes receive from the government pensions or allotments, e.g., for old age, concerning which there is no mention made either in Article 169, § 1,¹⁰ of the Constitutions or in the Decrees. The Superior General has been asked to whom these pensions belong: the Confreres to whom the pensions are given, or the Congregation?

From the nature of the matter and from the intention of the government, pensions of this kind seem to be given not to the Confreres but to the Congregation. They are given to the citizens so that they can more easily provide for their own sustenance when they become unable to do so by their labor. But the Confreres in question are liberally sustained in all their necessities by the Congregation.

In addition, the norm enacted in Decree 339 for a particular case, which has been included in the new Select Collection of Decrees (page 8, Poverty, 8^o; in this Complete Collection, page 13, number 42:10), seems to be applicable also in this case. It states: pensions granted to Missionaries by the government are not the property of individuals, but of the Houses to which the Missionaries belong, and they should be kept by the Superiors for the support of their Houses. If they come directly to the Missionaries, they should be handed over entirely to the Superior for the same purpose (Cf. Decree 596; in this Complete Collection, page 13, number 42:9; also Appendix II, page 38, "Poverty," 2:4).

After these considerations had been weighed in our General Council, it was decided that pensions of this kind belong to the Congregation, and that this was to be observed until a General Assembly should decide otherwise.

14.- SUFFRAGES FOR THE DEAD (March 30, 1957).

227 § 3,¹⁰ According to Article 227, § 3, 1^o of the Constitutions, the Brothers, both clerical and lay, must recite either a Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary or the Office of the Dead for each deceased Member of the Congregation. The question is asked: whether the Rosary properly so called must be recited, or only a third part of the Rosary?

Concerning this matter Decree 645 of General Assembly XXXI (1947) has defined: "Brothers...shall recite a third part of the Rosary or the Office of the Dead..." and this practice

236, 40

has prevailed and is now commonly observed in the various Provinces. Therefore, in order to remove all doubt whatsoever, I here state that nothing is to be changed. In the aforesaid Article 227, § 3, 10, the word "Rosary" is to be understood as meaning a third part of the Rosary only, as it is understood elsewhere when there is question of the daily recitation of the Rosary in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Article 236, 40).

But, it is very desirable that the recitation of the Rosary for the dead be distinct from the daily Rosary.

A P P E N D I X I I.

STATUTE FOR OUR MEMBERS WHO HABITUALLY LIVE OUTSIDE AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Our Members who habitually live outside an established House, filling the office of pastor or chaplain or exercising some other sacred ministry, should remember that they cannot exempt themselves from the obligations of a religious life or from the observance of our vows.

It seems very practical, therefore, to lay down some norms for them, especially in the matter of obedience and poverty.

1.- OBEDIENCE.

Members shall conduct themselves in the same way in which they would if they actually were living in some House of the Congregation and under the immediate authority of a Local Superior.

With regularity, therefore, they shall seek all necessary permissions from the Superior of the House to which they are attached, and keep in close contact with him, especially by going to see him frequently.

In particular, military chaplains shall follow faithfully the norms enacted for them by the Holy See, and they shall keep in close contact with their Superiors by letter.

According to the usual rules, Members shall never leave the place of their residence without the permission of the Superior.

So far as possible, they shall make their annual retreat with the Confreres of the House; they shall try, therefore, to leave themselves free at the time fixed by the Local Superior. If, however, they are prevented by a just cause from making this retreat, they shall make their retreat privately (observing the form that is customary in the Congregation), or, with the consent of Superiors, in another House of the Province.

Finally, that they might retain and nourish their love for, and the primitive spirit of, our Congregation, they shall faithfully devote themselves to the frequent reading of the life and works of St. Vincent and the documents emanating from the Superiors of the Congregation.

2.- POVERTY.

In order to avoid mistakes and abuses that would be against the obligations of the vow of poverty, the Members shall keep in mind that, according to the norms of the Constitutions and Decrees,

they do not have the power to dispose freely of goods that belong to the Congregation (such as Mass Stipends and other remunerations received in view of functions or ministrations). Therefore:

1^o From the very beginning of their assignment they shall keep a ledger of receipts and expenditures, which they shall manifest every three months in a report to the Superior, and, having put aside whatever is necessary for their own support, send him what is left over.

2^o They shall ask the Local Superior for such general poverty permissions as are commensurate with their needs, and they shall take care to renew them every year at the time of the annual retreat.

3^o Before making large purchases, e.g., large purchases of clothing and other things of this kind, they shall first ask the permission of the Superior.

4^o All remunerations paid by civil or ecclesiastical administrators for ministrations and functions, as well as pensions and allotments from any source whatsoever, belong by law to the Congregation and must be entered in the ledger as receipts.

5^o According to Article 278 § 1 of the Constitutions and canon 630 of the Code of Canon Law, Members who exercise the parochial ministry shall in their administration be careful to keep separate those goods which belong to the Congregation, such as, e.g., whatever remunerations the Bishops might grant, stole fees, and other remunerations of like nature. In fact, those things which pastors commonly consider as belonging to themselves, a religious must consider as belonging to his institute, unless it is certain that they were given "intuitu personae."

These same principles, due adaptations having been made, shall be applied also to chaplains.

Paris, July 10, 1955.

William M. Slattery
Superior General

A P P E N D I X I I I.

ADVISE AND PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MISSIONARIES IN THEIR DEALINGS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY.

By order of the Twenty-third General Assembly and as early as 1874, there has been introduced into the Congregation the practice of reading in common every year, especially at the time of retreat, the "Advice and Prescriptions for Missionaries in Their Dealings and Relationships with the Daughters of Charity."

After the promulgation of the Constitutions, on the occasion of the revision of all the books of the Congregation recommended by the Thirty-second General Assembly (1955), it seemed to Us to be very practical also to adapt the "Advice and Prescriptions" to the customs and needs of the present times, although the majority of the very wise regulations of Our predecessor, Very Reverend Eugene Bore, can and should be still observed.

We are, therefore, issuing this new instruction, in which both the old and the new, or slightly modified, prescriptions are contained in a single document.

1° In regard to our Congregation's directing the Society of the Daughters of Charity, no one can doubt that directing them is a function that belongs to our vocation and must be esteemed by us, according to the norm of Article 269 § 2 of our Constitutions, where it states that our Congregation has been assigned "to the direction of the Daughters of Charity from their foundation."

Each one will easily understand the importance of this function if, on the one hand, he realizes that the primitive spirit of this Society of Daughters of Charity can be preserved and nourished only with the greatest difficulty if it does not draw continually from that source which St. Vincent opened up for it, namely, the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission, and, on the other hand, he considers the special needs of the present day, not only in reference to the religious life in general, but also in reference to the particular difficulties that burden Houses of the Sisters in many regions.

2° Missionaries, therefore, especially those who labor personally in the immediate direction of the Daughters of Charity, shall make every effort not only to acquire a thorough knowledge of the spirit and virtues proper to the Institute, but also, always and everywhere, to give them an example of these virtues, in public and in private, by their actions, words and writings, to nourish their zeal for perfection, to foster love for their vocation, and to offer to them a spiritual father's authority that is worthy of veneration. They must avoid all foolishness, however, so that they do not take the chance of pulling down with their own hands what they have built up through their sacred ministry.

3° Visitors and Local Superiors shall see to it that no abuse creeps in in the relationships of the Missionaries with the Daughters of Charity, exercising special vigilance for the very strict observance of the prescripts of Article 178 of our Constitutions concerning the non-admittance of women into the interior of our Houses, the visiting of women, and the reception of women visitors; all of this is binding on the Daughters of Charity as well, as is expressly stated.

Visitors and Local Superiors should also be aware that faithfully reducing the present "Advice and Prescriptions" to practice is committed in the first place to their own zeal.

4° "No Confrere shall undertake the direction of the Daughters of Charity or go to visit them without the permission of the Superior." This prescription of Article 269 § 2 of our Constitutions must be understood as follows: to exercise the direction of the Daughters of Charity it is absolutely necessary for Missionaries to have a legitimate mission from the Visitor, who, with the consent of the Director, can immediately or mediately designate and approve those who are qualified for these functions.

Furthermore, without the permission of the Visitor or the Local Superior, Missionaries cannot visit the Daughters of Charity in their Houses or hold long conversations with them. Superiors for their part shall grant such permissions only rarely and for a reasonable cause, but never if even the slightest suspicion would thence arise.

5° Missionaries are permitted to stay with the Daughters of Charity as their guests only when they are assigned by Superiors to perform sacred functions; but if staying with them would cause inconvenience, they shall find lodging elsewhere.

While travelling, a Missionary can only go to see the Daughters of Charity and celebrate Mass in their church or oratory; he shall not accept lodging with them without the permission of his Superior.

6° Missionaries assigned to hear the confessions of the Daughters of Charity shall see to it that the confessionals meet the requirements of Canon Law in structure and location.

Furthermore, they shall bear in mind that they have no faculties or jurisdiction whatsoever unless granted to them by the Local Ordinary. They shall, therefore, always make sure that the Local Ordinary has granted them the necessary faculties, especially when there is question of an occasional ministry, e.g., a retreat.

7° With regard to spiritual direction, the Missionaries shall direct the Daughters of Charity according to the spirit of their vocation and with uniformity, and to this end they shall read carefully the "Advice to Confessors of the Daughters of Charity," recently revised according to the norms of the Code.

In carrying out this function they should also take special care to implant in the hearts of the Sisters a love of, and a desire for, those virtues which are more characteristic of their Institute, especially if they are already bound by vows. Those who have not yet pronounced vows or who might be living in the House as Postulants must be proven by even greater watchfulness and exercised in these same virtues before being admitted to vows or to the Seminary.

8° No letter is to be sent to the Daughters of Charity by the Missionaries, nor to the Missionaries by the Daughters, without the knowledge of the Sister in charge of the House. And if there is a serious reason why what is contained in a letter should not be read by the Sister in charge of the House, the letter is to be sent to the Superior General or to the Director General or, better still, to the Provincial Director so that it can be forwarded by one of these to the addressee.

9° According to the norm of Article 177 § 1 of our Constitutions, matters of conscience shall be treated only in the confessional, never in the parlors, whether it be at the time of retreat or on any other occasion.

10° Missionaries shall in no way involve themselves in the administration of the House or in any matters pertaining to the external direction of works, unless they have been specially assigned to this function; rather they shall keep in mind that all difficulties of this kind are to be referred to Major Superiors. Until Major Superiors have passed judgment on a situation, Missionaries shall take care that the authority of the Sister in charge of the House is safeguarded, and shall always firmly require and gently encourage humble submission on the part of subjects.

11° Dispensations and permissions in the matter of poverty or obedience are reserved to the Superior General and to the Director General or the Provincial Director; a Missionary, therefore, shall in no way presume to grant them, nor shall he permit the reading of any books other than those which are listed in the catalog of the Society.

It is also the exclusive right of the Superior General and the Director to permit extraordinary penances.

In the matter of permitting particular vows, the greatest prudence must be used, lest the order of the House or the usual occupations be disturbed or consciences be burdened with great loss of peace or even of salvation. A Missionary can, nevertheless, permit those who have not yet pronounced vows to make a vow of chastity for a short time, if he judges in the Lord that this will be beneficial.

12° The style of the sermons which are preached to the Daughters of Charity shall, according to the norm of Article 271 of the Constitutions, be simple and adapted to the simple method that is customary in our Congregation.

The Missionary, therefore, when he talks to the Daughters of Charity, shall abstain from everything that St. Vincent taught should be avoided, and shall strive with singleness of purpose to arouse in the souls of his hearers spiritual edification, zeal for the perfection proper to their vocation, and especially love for the Rules.

13° According to the prescriptions of the common law (canon 521 § 1) and of the particular law of the Society of the Daughters of Charity (Article 71 of their Constitutions), there is given to each House of the Sisters an Extraordinary Confessor, who must go to the House at least four times a year, and whom all the Sisters, including Novices and Postulants, must approach, at least to receive his blessing.

The Missionary assigned to this ministry shall fulfill it with great fidelity, and he shall, according to the custom followed up to the present time, give the Sisters a spiritual conference, unless the Director prefers to perform this duty personally. But even in the latter case, particularly in Houses that are far away and in which all the Sisters can be present at the conferences of the Director only with the greatest difficulty, the Extraordinary Confessor shall not fail to give another conference, whose matter will be taken chiefly from the Common Rules, without omission of those virtues which make up the spirit of the Society of the Daughters of Charity.

Missionaries sent to give retreats to the Daughters of Charity shall, as far as possible, treat these same matters by preference.

14° A Missionary shall not remain in the House to which he is sent any longer than is necessary to fulfill his sacred functions with convenience.

Four, or at least three, such visits a year outside the time of retreat will ordinarily suffice, and this number shall not be increased without a grave cause.

15° In regard to travel expenses and remuneration for our functions on behalf of the Daughters of Charity, all shall observe the legitimate local customs and especially the ordinances enacted by the Visitor after he has heard the Director.

In this regard, in order that the liberty and dignity of his ministry might be more efficaciously safeguarded, the Missionary shall not, as far as possible, accept gifts, whether these are given "intuitu personae" or to his house or for pious works.

16° It is usually fitting for Missionaries, when they are sent to the Daughters of Charity, to go and pay their respects to the chaplain of the House, or to the Pastor, or even to the Bishop if he lives in the same city; they shall abstain from performing all sacred functions on behalf of any persons other than the Daughters of Charity unless they have the permission of the Chaplain or Pastor.

17° In order to foster the spiritual union in which the two religious families of St. Vincent are bound together, the Mass that must be celebrated every month by all the Missionaries for the deceased of the Congregation shall be faithfully applied to the deceased Sisters as well.

We trust in the Lord that all the Missionaries will faithfully and religiously bind themselves to the observance of this "Advice and Prescriptions," being convinced that the measure of the fruits of our labors is equal to the measure of our fidelity and obedience.

Paris, January 25, 1957.

William M. Slattery
Superior General

L I S T O F D E C R E E S

COLLECTIONS CITED: COMPLETE COLLECTION OF DECREES of the General Assemblies of the Congregation of the Mission, published in Paris in 1882, containing 530 Decrees deriving from the first twenty-four General Assemblies; Decrees 531 to 643 are found in the FIRST SUPPLEMENT -- the one published in 1933 -- where the Decrees of the General Assemblies from the Twenty-fifth to the Thirtieth are gathered together in alphabetical order; the SIXTH SUPPLEMENT contains only the Decrees of the Thirty-first General Assembly (1947). The Decrees of the Thirty-second General Assembly (1955) and the Thirty-third General Assembly (1963), since they belong to a new series following the approval of the Constitutions, are cited as coming from these two Assemblies and by the numbers from 1 to 90.

- 1.- Gen. Assem. XXXII (1955), D. 15
- 2.- Gen. Assem. XXXIII (1963), D. 55
- 3.- Gen. Assem. VII (1703), D. 489
- 4.- Gen. Assem. XXIII (1874), D. 233
- 5.- Gen. Assem. XXXIII (1963), D. 66
- 6.- Gen. Assem. XXVIII (1919), D. 606 (First Supp.)
- 7.- Gen. Assem. XXXIII (1963), D. 69
- 8.- Gen. Assem. XXVIII (1919), D. 631 (First Supp.)
- 9.- Gen. Assem. XXXII (1955), D. 37
- 10.- Gen. Assem. XXXI (1947), D. 674 (Sixth Supp.)
- 11.- Gen. Assem. XXXII (1955), D. 1
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 - 2^o.- Gen. Assem. XXIX (1931), D. 561 (First Supp.)
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- 14.- Gen. Assem. XXXIII (1963), D. 81
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 - Gen. Assem. XXI (1861), D. 101
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 - 2^o.- Gen. Assem. IX (1724), D. 152
 - 3^o.- Gen. Assem. X (1736), D. 145
 - 4^o.- Gen. Assem. III (1673), D. 33
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 - 7^o.- Gen. Assem. III (1673), D. 148
 - 8^o.- Gen. Assem. IX (1724), D. 151
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 - 10^o.- Gen. Assem. III (1673), D. 147
 - 11^o.- Gen. Assem. VIII (1711), D. 155
- 23.- Gen. Assem. XXXII (1955), D. 20
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 - 3^o.- Gen. Assem. XXIII (1874), D. 121
 - 4^o.- Gen. Assem. IV (1685), D. 122
 - Gen. Assem. VII (1703), D. 123
 - 5^o.- Gen. Assem. XXIII (1874), D. 124
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	70.-	Gen. Assem. XI	(1747), D.	135	
		Gen. Assem. V	(1692), D.	138	
	80.-	Gen. Assem. XII	(1759), D.	137	
	90.-	Gen. Assem. IV	(1685), D.	128	
	100.-	Gen. Assem. IV	(1685), D.	130	and 132
		Gen. Assem. XXIV	(1878), D.	131	
	110.-	Gen. Assem. XIV	(1774), D.	136	
	120.-	Gen. Assem. XXXIII	(1963), D.	73	
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	20.-	Gen. Assem. XIX	(1843), D.	528	
	30.-	Gen. Assem. IV	(1685), D.	524	
26.-	10.-	Gen. Assem. XXXIII	(1963), D.	77	
	20.-	Gen. Assem. XXXIII	(1963), D.	78	
	30.-	Gen. Assem. XXXIII	(1963), D.	79	
27.-	Gen. Assem. XIX	(1843), D.	95-96		
28.-	Gen. Assem. XXXII	(1955), D.	25		
29.-	Gen. Assem. V	(1692), D.	213		
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30.-	Gen. Assem. XVI	(1788), D.	492		
31.-	10.-	Gen. Assem. III	(1673), D.	28	
	20.-	Gen. Assem. XI	(1747), D.	30	
		Gen. Assem. XIX	(1843), D.	31	
	30.-	Gen. Assem. III	(1673), D.	29	
	40.-	Gen. Assem. IV	(1685), D.	34	
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33.-	Gen. Assem. X	(1736), D.	79		
34.-	10: a, b.-	Gen. Assem. II	(1668), D.	66	
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35.-	Gen. Assem. XXXII	(1955), D.	8		
36.-	Gen. Assem. XXXII	(1955), D.	23		
37.-	Gen. Assem. XXI	(1861), D.	4		
38.-	10.-	Gen. Assem. XXVI	(1902), D.	556	(First Supp.)
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39.-	10-20.-	Gen. Assem. XII	(1759), D.	40	
	30.-	Gen. Assem. XVI	(1788), D.	42	
		Gen. Assem. XV	(1786), D.	43	
	40.-	Gen. Assem. XXXII	(1955), D.	49	
	50.-	Gen. Assem. XXII	(1867), D.	44	
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	70.-	Gen. Assem. X	(1736), D.	46	
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40.-	Gen. Assem. XXVIII	(1919), D.	557	(First Supp.)	
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	20.-	Gen. Assem. XXXII	(1955), D.	46	
	30.-	Gen. Assem. XXXIII	(1963), D.	71	
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42.-	10.-	Gen. Assem. XXIII	(1874), D.	306	
	20.-	Gen. Assem. XXXIII	(1963), D.	70	
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49.-	1 ^o .-	Gen. Assem. XXXI	(1947), D. 672	(Sixth Supp.)
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	3 ^o .-	Gen. Assem. XX	(1849), D. 309	
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55.-	1 ^o .-	Gen. Assem. XX	(1849), D. 353	
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56.-	1 ^o .-	Gen. Assem. IX	(1747), D. 240	
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59.-	Gen. Assem. XXII	(1867), D. 345		
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- 62.- Gen. Assem. XXXIII (1963), D. 50
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- 70.- Gen. Assem. V (1692), D. 52
- 71.- 1^o.- Gen. Assem. II (1668), D. 273
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